THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1797. [N° 1860]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSE on the Ferry-Wharf, lately occupied by Mr. William Allan. For Terms apply to

Nov. 28. E. MILLER.

Fresh Raisins and Currants

JUST ARRIVED.

JAMAICA Spirits, very excellent —Santa Croix Rum 3d Proof, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

Malaga and Sherry Wine, by the Quarter-Cask.

Brandy, French and Spanish, by the Pipe or Barrel; from 4th Proof to 1st.

Window Glass by the Box.

York Soap (Goodeve & Brown) by the Box.

Rice, in Tierces; as good as any at Market.

Chocolate, Cundell's, Newell's, and Watertown Manufactory.

London Porter by the Cask; Brown Stout ditto.

French Indigo by the Quantity.

A few Casks of LINSEED OIL.

Cotton Wool and Pepper, with other Articles in the Grocery Line.

The above Articles will be sold on such Terms as cannot fail to give Satisfaction to the Purchaser, on a fair Trial of the Goods, at his Store in Thames Street, lately occupied by Mr. Ethan Clarke.

NATH. B. MILLER.

November 21, 1797.

State of RHODE ISLAND &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY. *October Session, A. D.* 1797.

It is Voted and Resolved, That Messieurs [illegible] and WALTER CHANNING Esqr, and they are hereby appointed a Committee to examine the State Notes and Securities lodged in the General Treasury, in Payment of Taxes; and the State Notes and Securities paid off in the late Paper Money, and lodged by Holders in the General Treasury: That they make out and deposit in the Treasury a particular List and Description of said Notes and Securities, with the Circumstances attending them: That they cause Notification to be given in the Newspapers, for the Space of Six Months, to make Application for the same according to Law: That at the End of Six Months from the first Notification as aforesaid, the said Committee shall cause all such Notes and securities of the Description aforesaid as may then remain in the Treasury to be burnt and destroyed.

A true Copy: *Witness,*
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

In Pursuance of the above recited Act, the Subscribers hereby Notify all Persons, claiming any of the Notes and Securities described in the aforesaid Act, to make Application to the General Treasurer for the same according to Law; within Six Months from the Twenty-eighth Day of November, A. D. 1797.

JOHN L. BOSS,
A. CRARY,
WALT. CHANNING } *Committee.*

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, on the 2d of November inst. a Negro Servant Boy, named BIRAM, in the 19th Year of his Age; about 5 Feet 5 Inches high; has a Scar on his left Cheek, and on his Forehead; had on when he went away, a new low Crown Felt Hat, grey Jacket, old Trowsers, and old Shoes; wore and carried away Two Shirts, Two under Jackets, and an old Silk Handkerchief. ——Whoever will take up and return said Runaway to the Subscriber, shall have the above Reward, and all necessary Charges paid, by

ROBERT BROWNING.

Hopkinton, Nov 25 1797.

N B. All Persons are forbid harbouring, employing, or carrying off said Negro, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost Penalty of the Law.

NEW CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

Joseph J. Todd,

HAVING just received a new Collection of BOOKS, for Circulation, consisting chiefly of Novels, Magazines, Travels, Voyages and Romances. —— Those who shudder at the approach of long dreary Winter Evenings, and all who have an Appetite or intellectual Food to satisfy, may be highly gratified by applying to his New Circulating Library.

Also BOOKS and STATIONARY for Sale, at the lowest Prices, among which are, Quills; Slates; Penknives; Ribbons; Playing Cards; Morocco Skins; Ink; Wafers; Travelling Trunks; Writing Paper, and Letter Ditto, of various Prices.

PROPOSALS

For publishing by Subscription a neat Edition of the POEMS of OSSIAN.

This Work will be printed on fine writing Paper, with a new Type, elegantly bound and lettered, in Two Volums. The Price to Subscribers will be One Dollar 75 Cents, to Nonsubscribers Two Dollars. Those who wish to become Subscribers are desired to leave their Names at the New Circulating Library, as early as may be convenient.

Newport, Nov. 20th. 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William S. N. Allan,

Cheap for Cash, at the Shop formerly improved by Mr. NATHAN BEBEE, next Door West of the Brick Market.

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum; Brandy; Geneva; Molasses; Sugar; Tea; Coffee; Rice; Indigo; Salt; Pepper; Allspice; Hard Soap; Ginger; Redwood; Logwood; Copperas; Alum; Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, &c.

He carries on the BAKING BUSINESS, and any Person wanting Ship Bread, or Cabin Bread, may have it at the shortest Notice.

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It is Voted and Resolved, That this Petition be received and continued to the next Session of this Assembly: That in the mean Time Notification be made in one of the Providence Newspapers, in the Newport Mercury, and in the Warren Newspaper, to all Persons concerned therein, to appear and shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted: And that, until the Hearing of this Petition, all Proceedings, upon the Subject Matter thereof, be stayed; and the Persons of the said Directors be protected from Arrest, and their Property from Attachment hereon.

A true Copy;
Witness, HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in General, that he has just received at his Store, directly opposite General MARTIN's,

A prime and elegant Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell very low.

BY WHOLESALE,

400 Pieces of thick Muslins, of different Qualities and Widths,
50 Pieces Bandannoes,
100 Dimity Table Cloths,
200 Pieces India Calico,
1 Boxes Men's Yeoman Crown Hats.

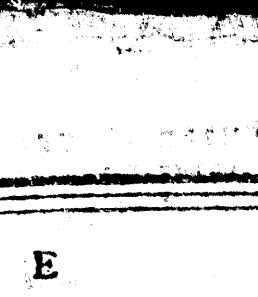
J B. jun returns his Thanks to his former Customers, and requests a Continuance of their Favours.

To be Sold, by

Thomas H. Hazard,

Of South-Kingstown,

The LITTLE NECK FARM,



CONsisting about One Hundred and Fifty Acres, bounded on Two Sides by the Salt Water, with a Dwelling House, Cheese and Corn House thereon—with an excellent Orchard of the best of Fruit, a good Well of Water, and a beautiful Grove of the best of Timber, and the greatest Plenty of the richest Manure adjoining said Farm, and the best Fishing and Fowling in New England. For Pleasantness, Situation & Richness of Soil, with every other Convenience, no Estate in New-England can exceed it. —— Any Person inclining to purchase, may know the Terms by applying to said HAZARD, adjoining the Premises.

October 6, 1797.

Just Opened,
And ready for SALE,
By WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
BY

Thomas Green,

CHEAP AS EVER,

A general Assortment of

English and *India*

GOODS,

Suitable for all Seasons.—

Amongst which are to be found,

LADIES superfine 6-4 and 7-4 Coatings,
A Variety of superfine and common Swandown for Waistcoats,
Rose Blankets, of all Sizes,
A great Variety of Looking Glasses,
Long Piles or Shag Velvets,
Red, blue, and purple, Furniture Calico,
6-4 India Book Muslins
Striped Calamancoes a Variety,
Superfine black Russetts and Russellettes,
A very large Assortment of
Dimoty's and Muslinets,
A great Variety of Silks, for Gowns,
Cloth coloured Satins,
English and India black Ditto,
Black Crape and Bombazetts,
Cloth and Morocco Shoes and Slips,
Superfine Broadcloths and Cassimer, a great Variety,
Pearl, and polished Steel Buttons, &c. &c.

N. B. Home-made Cloths taken in Pay, as usual.

Newport, November 7, 1797.

John Handy

Has received from LONDON, a Variety of GOODS, which he offers, at Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash, or short approved Credit, at his Store on his Wharf. —— Among which are,

BRoadcloths, Kerseymeres, Shalloons, Rattinetts, Florentines, Russells, Moreens, Taborets, Jeans, Irish Linens, Checks, Diaper Tablecloths, Sheeting, Bedticks, Chintzes, Calicoes, Copper Plate Furniture Ditto, Linen and Muslin Handkerchiefs, Shawls, superfine India, Jaconet & Book Muslins, Muslinets, Marseilles Quilting for Waistcoats, China Striped Ditto, Jones, Fustians, Drabets, Narkeens, striped and twilled; Satins, Lutestrings, Modes, Mens Silk, Silk and Cotton, and plated Fancy Stockings; plain, white and ribbed, Cotton Ditto; Brown Thread, and Silk and Worsted Ditto; Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbons, Hats, Ladies and Childrens Morocco Shoes, &c.—Also, a few Casks of Rice.

Newport, Sept 25, 1797.

TO be Sold, an excellent open STOVE,—Inquire of the Printer.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.

THE greatest part of the city of Scutari has been destroyed by fire. It is not known how it broke out, but 3000 houses have been reduced to ashes.

MILAN, September 9.

The government of Genoa, on the 5th instant, experienced a serious shock. The exclusion of the Priests and Nobility from the offices of the state which the new constitution ordains, and the discharge of the old officers, occasioned a formidable tumult. The aristocratic party, which consisted of the chief citizens, had, at first, the advantage, and became masters of the city. But their triumph did not continue long. The democrats united themselves, and were assisted by the French troops. A combat took place, in which upwards of 1000 men lost their lives. The French Ambassador, Faypoult, and the Corsican General, Cassabianca, it is said were at the head of the democratic party. Since then Genoa is surrounded by French troops.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16.

On Monday last a fire broke out in the town of Nyburg, which owing to the weather being very strong at that time, consumed 141 houses, about one third part of the whole place. The loss is estimated at 100,000 rix dollars.

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The post yesterday brought news that the pestilence was so violent in the island of Corsica, that orders are issued "That no ship from the Mediterranean sea, shall be admitted into the river Elbe, without being first examined at Cuxhaven by the proper officer at Ritzuttle, and permission obtained."

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 12.

On Sunday last the young king of Sweden was publicly betrothed to the Princess Frederica Van Baaden, which was accompanied with the rejoicings usual on such occasions.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 26.

The ships which the Spaniards expected from South-America and the Philippine Islands, with upwards of 18 millions of piastres on board, are arrived at Teneriffe.

The English squadron, under command of Admiral Nelson, are put into Gibraltar to refit.

BOURDEAUX, October 3.

We read in No. 8 of the Brondeur, that General Buonaparte being informed that the Emperor had formed a secret league with the court of Rome, the object of which was to surprize him, had himself turned the tables upon those two perfidious allies, and that his first coup de main had been to surround thirty thousand men, and make them lay down their arms, and that he meant to proceed to Rome, to chastise them into good faith, and open the eyes of credulous nations, by breaking the talisman of a cunning court, which has owed its too long enjoyed power, only to ignorance and superstition.

Thus it seems reserved for the hero of Italy, to efface from the list of the states of Europe, this modern Rome, who has inundated the universe with blood and tears.

W Matthew Weaver

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...ared that Corbet, contractor for ...rniture of the army of Italy has ... home, announcing the signature of *From the treaty of peace with the Emperor.*

PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.

His Majesty of all the Russias has assigned to Louis XVIII the sum of two millions of Roubles, to enable him to purchase land either in Russia or Germany. The Emperor has also charged Prince Kiwitzink to receive every individual of the army of Conde, who may desire to enter into the service of Russia.

PARIS, September 21.

Yesterday another transport of Royalists was sent off under a strong escort. Transportation is unquestionably the best method to punish the sparkles of royalty, and force them in a manner to become useful to the republic. The revenues of their estates are sent them to the place of their exile, and their property in France can be confiscated in case of desertion from the place to which they are relegated.—The latter clause is well calculated to attach them to their new settlement. Many of the exiles will endeavour to render their situation be comfortable as possible, and employ a part of their money to clear and fertilize the wilderness of Guyanna.

They write from Avignon, the 18th Sept. as follows:—"For several months past, hordes of Brigands have infested our country. Their number has been recruited by the expulsion of the Emigrants and refractory Priests. The cut-throat Montembau and two of devant Marquises (returned emigrants) are at the head of a band of wandering Messieurs who infest our highways. A mail coach was lately stopped and pillaged by these chevaliers. It is supposed the value of their booty was 600,000 livres; another stage, in which was 9000 livres, specie, was robbed at Orange.—This is the work of the privileged subjects of Louis XVIII."

Like attempts are made in every part of France, and begin to cause general uneasiness. A large association of highway robbers and bodies that scour the country are organized and keep up a regular intelligence in despite of the efforts of the Police, which has however of late somewhat diminished their number. The reports of the unfortunate victims who have suffered by them, all agree in stating that they appear well bred, and have the air of men of superior rank. Such of their plunderers as have been taken, maintain an obstinate secrecy, nor can any information be forced from them relative to their accomplices.

September 23.

Two Portmanteaus that were in the boat when it was overset with the messengers in Calais harbour, have been thrown on shore by the waves and picked up. They were sent to the police office. They contained packets, addressed to private individuals, with which the messengers who were going to Lisle were charged. Many of the letters, thus discovered, throw much light on the conspiracy, and will exculpate many persons who little thought of having their security disturbed by such a singular concurrence of events.

September 28.

The following letter from Italy, which is authentic, would induce one to believe that not the best understanding exists between the Court of Vienna and the Prince of Conde.—It is written by an officer of rank, under Prince Charles, to his brother; it is as follows:

"Our Generals are much surprised at the new conspiracy discovered in France, and are sorry it succeeded. All assure that our court had no hand in it.

"The Prince of Conde, came the 12th September to visit Prince Charles; but was received with the greatest coldness. Prince Couglas even told us that he was sorry to see that Conde here, and that but for him a definitive peace would have now been signed.

"While at dinner, Conde received despatches from Russia, relative to his departure for that country with his army. It is certain that he is countenanced only by that Court, and England. He is totally abandoned by us. We even have orders to arrest and try all those who shall be found recruiting for him."

They write from Milan, that the French troops in quarters at Mantua have committed all kinds of excesses; they have pillaged the citizens and the inhabitants of the country, and carried off almost every necessary of life. The commandants have at last rendered justice to the numerous complaints addressed from every quarter, and given orders for no soldiers to leave their barracks. Murmuring at this order, some companies revolted, and they were obliged to call in the cavalry and some cannon to reduce the mutineers; a dozen soldiers were shot and some officers were degraded. A person named Gerard, who levied contributions in Italy, in the name and authority of Buonaparte, which he had nevertheless not received, was beheaded here on August the 22d. The ci-devant marquis d'Antraigues, who was kept here a prisoner, but to whom many favours were granted on his parole d'honneur, has fled with a woman, said actually to be his wife.—This is the fameu d'Antraigues, the manuscript of whom was published in the events of the 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4)

The family of Lajolais, mentioned in Moreau's letter as having facilitated Pichegru's correspondence with the agents of Louis XVIII. at Paris, has been found out here; and is now in prison. The ex chief of brigade Rondeville, whom Pichegru frequently sent to Conde's head quarters, has been arrested, with a number of other royal agents at Strasburg.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, November 24.

MR. Harper moved, that the House form itself into a Committee of the whole, on the speech of the President of the United States.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Dent was called to the chair. The speech having been read by the chairman.

Mr. Harper and Mr. Lyon rose together. The Chairman determining the former to have the precedence.

Mr. Harper observed, that it had been usual for the House to present an address, in answer to the communications of the President. He said he had in his hand the resolution which had heretofore been adopted, which he should submit to the consideration of the Committee. It was to the following effect:

"Resolved, That a respectful address be presented by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech to both Houses of Congress at the commencement of the present session, containing assurances that the House will take into consideration the various and important matters recommended to their attention."

Mr. Lyon said, he was opposed to a resolution of this kind. He had risen to have made a different one, but the preference had been given to the gentleman from South-Carolina. He wished to get rid of a debate of ten or fourteen days, about the wording of an answer to the President's speech. He had it in contemplation to have returned an answer directly from the House, by appointing a Committee to inform the President they were ready to go on with their business; as he wished also to get rid of the troublesome and greatly derided custom of turning out *en masse* to wait upon the President. If he were in order, he would read what he intended to have moved.

The Chairman declaring it would be in order to read the proposition in his place, Mr. Lyon read as follows:

"Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the various subjects submitted to the consideration of Congress by the President of the United States, in his speech to both Houses at the commencement of the present session, ought to be taken into full and mature consideration by this House, and proceeded on with that due attention and despatch, which their respective importance, and a just regard to the public interest may demand, and that a committee of members be appointed to wait on the President, and in the name of the House respectfully to assure him of its ready co operation with the other departments of government, in all such measures as may be deemed advisable for the public good, and to promote the peace, happiness, and welfare of the United States."

Mr. Harper supposed it was not necessary to use any arguments to shew the propriety of adopting the same resolution which had hitherto been thought proper. He believed the occasions for innovation should be evident & strong, before they were resorted to. He had never heard any reason, in private or in public, for departing from the rule which had been laid down by their predecessors. With respect to the propriety of this mode of proceeding, if it should be called in question, he doubted not that there were members present who would shew that it was proper, and had been adopted after serious consideration; but, the mode proposed having been the constant practice since the adoption of the present government, was a sufficient reason for continuing it. The gentleman from Vermont had said "it was a very troublesome and much derided ceremony." With respect to its being troublesome, that was the fault of gentlemen who were opposed to the measure.—They might make objections to every sentiment in an answer, and by that means produce a long debate; otherwise the business would not be a troublesome one. As to its being a derided ceremony, he knew gentlemen who had caused themselves to be subjects of derision, by their attempts to deride it; but whether those attempts had redounded to their own honour, or made them appear ridiculous, he left every one to decide.

Mr. Otis inquired whether the resolution of the gentleman just sat down was in order.

The Chairman replied, that the motion of the gentleman from S. Carolina must first be decided upon.

It was then put and carried by 50 votes in the affirmative.

The committee then rose and reported the resolution. The house took it up; when Mr. Havens called for the Yeas and Nays; which having been agreed to.

Mr. Venable said, the yeas and nays having been determined to be taken, as he intended to vote in the negative, he thought it necessary to give his reasons for doing so. He did not wish to enter into a long discussion on the subject at present. It was well known, that the mode of proceeding in answering the Address, had occasioned considerable embarrassment in the house. It was not out of any disrespect to the Chief Magistrate, that he was opposed to it. The gentleman from S. Carolina had said, that except inconveniences had grown out of the practice, it ought not to be altered. If the gentleman would stand on this ground, he would pardon his vote. It was not from a wish to innovate, that he wished the custom departed from, but because it had been found to be attended with real inconveniencies. It was well known, that heretofore two or three weeks had been consumed in debating upon an answer to the speech, which he thought an unnecessary waste of time, and delay of public business. This he thought a serious evil, and a sufficient reason for departing from the former precedent, which was established at a time when this inconvenience was not seen. He was, therefore, willing to change it.

Mr. Lyon said, it did not argue much for the age we live in, that they were to follow customs, merely because they had been established, which was all the reason the gentleman from S. Carolina had given for adopting the resolution. He thought the gentleman last up had shewn sufficient ground for departing from the old practice. He himself had attended to every argument he had heard in that house and out of it on the subject, in its favour, and he did not think them of any weight.—He should wish to hear the reasons which gave rise to it. It was his opinion that they ought not to be bound by precedent, but every day endeavour to do better than they did the last.

The question was put, and the Yeas and Nays taken as follow:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Baer, Baldwin, Bayard, Bullock, Chapman T. Claiborne, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dent, Edmond, Evans, Findley, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Gleun, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Hosmer, Imlay, Jones, Livingston, Lyman, Mackie, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, Otis, Isaac Parker, Pinckney, Read, Rutledge, Schureman, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, R. Sprigg, Swanwick, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tillinghast, Van Allen, Vernum, Wadsworth, J. Williams, R. Williams—57.

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Mr. Lyon said, the House had now determined upon an Address. He would move what he thought would be the proper form.—[He then read the substance of his resolution.]

The Speaker said, it was not now in order to say what the Address should be. The gentleman might, after the Committee was appointed, make his motion by way of instruction to the Committee; or when the Address should be reported, he might move his as a substitute.

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The Speaker declared he was so; if the gentleman still thought otherwise, he might appeal to the House.

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Mr. Harper said, he should lay upon the table some resolutions respecting the mode of taking evidence in contested elections—It would be recollected, he said, that the house had experienced great inconvenience for want of some fixed mode of taking evidence in such cases. Persons had been obliged to attend here for instructions, they had gone back to take the evidence, and before they could return, the session probably had closed. To remedy this inconvenience, it had been thought some permanent mode might be adopted, so as to prevent these double journies and consequent expences. The motion which he now submitted, was brought forward in the session before last, but postponed for want of time.

The resolutions were read, and committed to a committee of the whole for Wednesday.

On motion the House adjourned till Monday.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

OUR Government co-operating with the General Government, and mixing the military law with the civil, to enforce their unequal impositions, not contented in burdening the common people with the revenue system, seem determined to compel the indigent to protect the property of the opulent, without any compensation whatever, at the risk of their lives and limbs, and at the expense of furnishing themselves with warlike utensils, and sacrificing their time in disciplining themselves. I am apt to think they have not an idea of the militia ever being wanted; for we cannot suppose any nation under heaven, will ever invade this country that will impose more unequal laws than some we have at present; or else they suppose the common people like jackasses, only put the burden on them, and they will carry it.

ONE OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

As some of the laws of England are very fashionable amongst us at present, perhaps it may not be amiss to annex a transcript of the standing militia or trained band of Great Britain, that they might be compared with our militia law.

"There is a standing militia by land of all England, settled in the King, to be governed, and ordered, and enlarged from time to time; as his Majesty shall see occasion, they are at present computed to be near 200,000 horse and foot. For the management of their standing land-forces, the King himself makes choice of divers of the principal Peers, and by commission creates them Lord Lieutenants of the several counties of England, with power to arm, array, and form into companies, troops, and regiments, to conduct and employ (upon occasion of rebellion or invasion) the men so armed within the counties and places for which the said Lords are commissionated, or in any other county as the King shall give order, to give commissions to Colonels or commissionated officers, to present to the King the names of the Deputy Lieutenants, the same power (and these are to be of the prime gentry of the county) to charge any person in the county with horse, horse men, and arms, or foot soldiers and arms, within the said county, proportionably to their estates, on condition, that no person be charged with a horse, unless he hath 500 pounds yearly revenue, or 6000 pounds personal estate; nor with a foot soldier, unless he hath 50 pounds yearly revenue or 600 pounds personal estate. Those that have meaner estates are to join two or three together to find a horse and horse-man, or a foot soldier.

"The forementioned horse and foot are to muster once or twice a year, and each horseman during the time of the muster to be allowed him whom he serves 2s. a day, and each foot soldier 1s. a day. For furnishing ammunition and other necessaries, the Lord Lieutenant or Deputy Lieutenant may levy every year one 4th part (if they judge it expedient) of each man's proportion in the tax of 70,000l. a month, upon the whole kingdom; and in case of marching against an enemy they have power to cause every man so charged, to allow each soldier one month's pay, which the King is after to repay, before they may be charged with another month's pay, these are to be commanded only within the Kingdom for the security of the King and Kingdom (the Militia except those in and about London, are seldom raised or mustered of late years, and very little depended on)."

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 23.

Particulars of the Mutiny on board the British Frigate Hermoine.

When about three days out from Cape Nicola Mole on a cruise, part of the crew were engaged handing the mizen topsail; the captain speaking sharp to them, two of the men fell from the yards; when the others came down they were reprimanded in harsh terms, by the captain, and several of them threatened with punishment—this occasioned much discontent, which continued until the next evening, when the mutiny broke out, by throwing double headed shot, &c. about the ship, and other disorderly behavior. The first lieutenant went down to inquire what they wanted, & was soon wounded in the arm by a tomahawk; he retired for some time, and when he returned was knocked down with a tomahawk, his throat cut, and thrown overboard.—After which the sailors proceeded to the cabin in search of the captain who had locked himself in, but was soon dragged out (after having wounded 2 or 3 in defending himself with his sword) and experienced the fate of his unfortunate lieutenant: They afterwards seized upon and murdered every officer in the ship except a masters mate, and two midshipmen.

They then directed their course for La Guira, where they arrived under Spanish colours, and delivered the ship up to the Spanish government, giving out that they had turned their officers adrift in their jolly boat. The Spanish have since manned the ship, and sent her to sea. Our informant further adds, that the crew of the Hermoine were a mixture of several nations.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 27.

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Generally speaking, it is one of the most interesting official documents that can be exhibited to the public, inasmuch as it contains a Narrative, from the best informed sources of the various and important transactions which have occurred during the recess.

In this Address Mr. Adams is perfectly HIMSELF—perfectly THE TRUE AMERICAN—He vigilantly surveys the revolving events abroad and at home, and recommends the adoption of such measures, as, while they may tend to give security to our property, cannot justly offend any other power.

Not more attached to one nation than to another, his regards are exclusively limited to the United States. Where national *justice* is awarded he commends—and where national *enmity* is discovered, he does not attempt to extenuate the evidence of it. Plain truth is his object—To that he looks, and invariably adheres.

To the various subjects recommended, we trust *that* attention will be paid by both houses, which a conviction of their importance demands—and we hope, with him, and every other *genuine* Patriot, that the apparent necessity of adopting decisive measures of preparation, will be done away, before the present session ends, by the successful issue of our Embassy to France.

...red that Corbet, contractor for ...rniture of the army of Italy has ... home, announcing the signature of ...

From the treaty of peace with the Emperor.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 7.

His Majesty of all the Russias has assigned to Louis XVIII the sum of two millions of Roubles, to enable him to purchase land either in Russia or Germany. The Emperor has also charged Prince Kiwitzink to receive every individual of the army of Condé, who may desire to enter into the service of Russia.

PARIS, September 21.

Yesterday another transport of Royalists was sent off under a strong escort. Transportation is unquestionably the best method to punish the apostles of royalty, and force them in a manner to become useful to the republic. The revenues of their estates are sent them to the place of their exile, and their property in France can be confiscated in case of desertion from the place to which they are relegated.—The latter clause is well calculated to attach them to their new settlement. Many of the exiles will endeavour to render their situation be comfortable as possible, and employ a part of their money to clear and fertilize the wilderness of Guyanna.

They write from Avignon, the 18th Sept. as follows:—"For several months past, hordes of Brigands have infested our country. Their number has been recruited by the expulsion of the Emigrants and refractory Priests. The cut-throat Montesban and two ci devant Marquises (returned emigrants) are at the head of a band of wandering Messieurs who infest our highways. A mail coach was lately stopped and pillaged by these chevaliers. It is supposed the value of their booty was 60,000 livres; another stage, in which was 3000 livres, specie, was robbed at Orange.—This is the work of the privileged subjects of Louis XVIII."

Like attempts are made in every part of France, and begin to cause general uneasiness. A large association of highway robbers and bodies that scour the country are organized and keep up a regular intelligence in despite of the efforts of the Police, which has however of late somewhat diminished their number. The reports of the unfortunate victims who have suffered by them, all agree in stating that they appear well bred, and have the air of men of superior rank. Such of these plunderers as have been taken, maintain an obstinate secrecy, nor can any information be forced from them relative to their accomplices.

September 23.

Two Portmanteaus that were in the boat when it was overset with the messengers in Calais harbour, have been thrown on shore by the waves and picked up. They were sent to the police office. They contained packets, addressed to private individuals, with which the messengers who were going to Lisle were charged. Many of the letters, thus discovered, throw much light on the conspiracy, and will inculpate many persons who little thought of having their security disturbed by such a singular concurrence of events.

September 28.

The following letter from Italy, which is authentic, would induce one to believe that not the best understanding exists between the Court of Vienna and the Prince of Condé.—It is written by an officer of rank, under Prince Charles, to his brother; it is as follows:

"Our Generals are much surprised at the new conspiracy discovered in France, and are sorry it exists. All assure that our court had no hand in it.

"The Prince of Condé, came the 12th September to visit Prince Charles; but was received with the greatest coldness. Prince Charles even told us that he was sorry to see that Condé here, and that but for him a definitive peace would have now been signed.

"While at dinner, Condé received despatches from Russia, relative to his departure for that country with his army. It is certain that he is countenanced only by that Court, and England. He is totally abandoned by ours. We even have orders to arrest and try all those who shall be found recruiting for him."

They write from Milan, that the French troops in quarters at Mantua have committed all kinds of excesses; they have pillaged the citizens and the inhabitants of the country, and carried off almost every necessary of life. The commandants have at last rendered justice to the innumerous complaints addressed from every quarter, and given orders for no soldiers to leave their barracks. Murmuring at this order, some companies revolted, and they were obliged to call in the cavalry and some cannon to reduce the mutineers; a dozen soldiers were shot and some officers were degraded. A person named Gerardoni, who levied contributions in Italy, in the name and authority of Buonaparte, which he had nevertheless not received, was beheaded here on August the 22d. The ci-devant marquis d'Antraigues, who was kept here a prisoner, but to whom many favours were granted on his parole d'honneur, has fled with a woman, said actually to be his wife.—This is the same d'Antraigues, the manuscript of whom was published on the events of the 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4)

The family of Lajolais, mentioned in Moreau's letter as having facilitated Pichegru's correspondence with the agents of Louis XVIII. at Paris, has been found out here; and is now in prison. The ex chief of brigade Bidaulle, whom Pichegru frequently sent to Condé's head quarters, has been arrested, with a number of other royal agents at Besançon.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

House of Representatives.

Friday, November 24.

MR. Harper moved, that the House form itself into a Committee of the whole, on the speech of the President of the United States.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Dent was called to the chair. The speech having been read by the chairman.

Mr. Harper and Mr. Lyon rose together. The Chairman determining the former to have the precedence.

Mr. Harper observed, that it had been usual for the House to present an address, in answer to the communications of the President. He said he had in his hand the resolution which had heretofore been adopted, which he should submit to the consideration of the Committee. It was to the following effect:

"Resolved, That a respectful address be presented by the House of Representatives to the President of the United States, in answer to his speech to both Houses of Congress at the commencement of the present session, containing assurances that the House will take into consideration the various and important matters recommended to their attention."

Mr. Lyon said, he was opposed to a resolution of this kind. He had risen to have made a different one, but the preference had been given to the gentleman from South-Carolina. He wished to get rid of a debate of ten or fourteen days, about the wording of an answer to the President's speech. He had it in contemplation to have returned an answer directly from the House, by appointing a Committee to inform the President they were ready to go on with their business; as he wished also to get rid of the troublesome and greatly derided custom of turning out *en masse* to wait upon the President. If he were in order, he would read what he intended to have moved.

The Chairman declaring it would be in order to read the proposition in his place, Mr. Lyon read as follows:

"Resolved, as the opinion of this committe, that the various subjects submitted to the consideration of Congress by the President of the United States, in his speech to both Houses at the commencement of the present session, ought to be taken into full and mature consideration by this House, and proceeded on with that due attention and despatch, which their respective importance, and a just regard to the public interest may demand, and that a committee of members be appointed to wait on the President, and in the name of the House respectfully to assure him of its ready co operation with the other departments of government, in all such measures as may be deemed advisable for the public good, and to promote the peace, happiness, and welfare of the United States."

Mr. Harper supposed it was not necessary to use any arguments to shew the propriety of adopting the same resolution which had hitherto been though proper. He believed the occasions for innovation should be evident & strong, before they were resorted to. He had never heard any reason, in private or in public, for departing from the rule which had been laid down by their predecessors. With respect to the propriety of this mode of proceeding, if it should be called in question, he doubted not that there were members present who would shew that it was proper, and had been adopted after serious consideration; but, the mode proposed having been the constant practice since the adoption of the present government, was a sufficient reason for continuing it. The gentleman from Vermont had said "it was a very troublesome and much derided ceremony." With respect to its being troublesome, that was the fault of gentlemen who were opposed to the measure.—They might make objections to every sentiment in an answer, and by that means produce a long debate; otherwise the business would not be a troublesome one. As to its being a derided ceremony, he knew gentlemen who had caused themselves to be subjects of derision, by their attempts to deride it; but whether those attempts had redounded to their own honour, or made them appear ridiculous, he left every one to decide.

Mr. Otis inquired whether the resolution of the gentleman just sat down was in order.

The Chairman replied, that the motion of the gentleman from S. Carolina must first be decided upon.

It was then put and carried by 52 votes in the affirmative.

The committee then rose and reported the resolution. The house took it up; when Mr. Havens called for the Yeas and Nays; which having been agreed to.

Mr. Venable said, the yeas and nays having been determined to be taken, as he intended to vote in the negative, he thought it necessary to give his reasons for doing so. He did not wish to enter into a long discussion on the subject at present. It was well known, that the mode of proceeding in answering the Address, had occasioned considerable embarrassment in the house. It was not out of any disrespect to the Chief Magistrate, that he was opposed to it. The gentleman from S. Carolina had said, that except inconveniences had grown out of the practice, it ought not to be altered. If the gentleman would stand on this ground, he would pardon his vote. It was not from a wish to innovate, that he wished the custom departed from, but because it had been found to be attended with real inconveniencies. It was well known, that heretofore two or three weeks had been consumed in debating upon an answer to the speech, which he thought an unnecessary waste of time, and delay of public business. This he thought a serious evil, and a sufficient reason for departing from the former precedent, which was established at a time when this inconvenience was not seen. He was, therefore, willing to change it.

Mr. Lyon said, it did not argue much for the age we live in, that they were to follow customs, merely because they had been established, which was all the reason the gentleman from S. Carolina had given for adopting the resolution. He thought the gentleman last up had shewn sufficient ground for departing from the old practice. He himself had attended to every argument he had heard in that house and out of it on the subject, in its favour, and he did not think them of any weight.—He should wish to hear the reasons which gave rise to it. It was his opinion that they ought not to be bound by precedent, but every day endeavour to do better than they did the last.

The question was put, and the Yeas and Nays taken as follow:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Baer, Baldwin, Bayard, Bullock, Chapman T. Claiborn, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dent, Edmond, Evans, Findley, A. Foster, D. Foster, J. Freeman, Gleun, Goodrich, Gordon, Griswold, Hanna, Harper, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Hosmer, Imlay, Jones, Livingston, Lyman, Mackie, Matthews, Morgan, Morris, Otis, Isaac Parker, Pinckney, Read, Rutledge, Schureman, Shepard, Sinnickson, Sitgreaves, N. Smith, R. Sprigg, Swanwick, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompson, Tillinghast, Van Allen, Varnum, Wadsworth, J. Williams, R. Williams—57.

Nays—Messrs. Bard, W. Clairborne, Clay, Clopton, Dawson, Elmendorph, Gallatin, Harrison Havens, Locke, Lyon, Macon, M'Clenaghan, New, W. Smith, Stanford, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Van Courtlandt, Venable—19

Mr. Lyon said, the House had now determined upon an Address. He would move what he thought would be the proper form.—[He then read the substance of his resolution.]

The Speaker said, it was not now in order to say what the Address should be. The gentleman might, after the Committee was appointed, make his motion by way of instruction to the Committee; or when the Address should be reported, he might move his as a substitute.

Mr. Lyon questioned the opinion of the Speaker, as to his being out of order.

The Speaker declared he was so; if the gentleman still thought otherwise, he might appeal to the House.

Mr. Lyon submitted, and a committee of five was appointed to draft an answer, viz. Messrs. Otis, Dawson, Rutledge, Bayard and Baldwin.

Mr. Harper gave notice, that on Monday next, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for establishing an uniform system of bankrupt laws for the United States.

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A Paris paper of the 9th of September says, M. Robe, physician at Rochefort, has just announced the arrival of three of the bread fruit trees, intended for the museum of natural history at Paris. These precious trees, procured at the Friendly Islands by the division commanded by M. de'Entrecaustaux, deposited by him at Batavia, thence transfered to the Isle of France, have been brought to Rochefort upon the frigate Cybele. A carriage of a particular construction is preparing, to convey them safely to the place of their destination.

BOSTON, November 29.

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Then sunk to Rest, the Soul's great Charge was given,
And Guardian Angels waft it into Heaven.

—At Warwick, Mr. DANIEL GREEN, aged 98 Years, 8 Months, and 19 Days.

—At Bath (Eng.) JOHN VASSALL, Esq; formerly of Cambridge (Mass.)

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, December 4.

ENTERED,	*from*
Schooner Chance, Savage,	Boston
Schooner Laura, Chace,	Alexandria
CLEARED,	*for*
Snow Dove, Gridding,	St. Thomas's
Schooner Patty, Brown,	St. Croix
—— Rising Sun, Hallett,	Boston
—— Ranger, Brown,	Norfolk
Sloop Lively, Collins,	Philadelphia
—— Cicero, Baker,	Norfolk

TO BE LET,

TWO FARMS, lying in Jamestown, now in the Occupancy of JOHN HOWLAND, Esq; on each Side and adjoining the Ferry Road.—The Farms together consist of 210 Acres, are under good Fence, and well adapted for Farming and Grazing. The Soil is of the first Quality, and consists of a due Proportion of Tillage, Meadow and Pasturage. There is also appertaining to said Farms, and to be let with them, Two Rights on Dutch Island.—For Particulars apply to the Subscriber in Newport. REBECCA CLARKE.

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THE Creditors of JAMES GARDNER, of North-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, Esq; are hereby notified to appear, at the General Assembly to be holden at Bristol, on the second Monday of December next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why his Petition, praying that he may have the Notes and Book Accounts restored to him which were lodged with the Assignees appointed to settle his Estate, and that a reasonable Time may be allowed him to collect the same, in order to pay his Debts, should not be granted.

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GILES SANFORD,
SETH MELLVILL.

All Persons indebted to said Estate are hereby required to make immediate Payment to HANNAH HARDING, *Administratrix.*

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20th of 11th Mo. 1797.

For Sale, by
Christopher Champlin,

RUSSIA clean HEMP, Raven's DUCK, Russia DUCK, Old Sable BAR-IRON, CORDAGE, of all Sizes, Hard SOAP, per Box. And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Stephen T. Northam

Informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general,

THAT he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store, opposite THOMAS GREENE's, a large Assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

—Also, a Variety of Ladies BONNETS, of the Newest Fashion, direct from London.

—A Quantity of Rice and Cotton; and Pitch, Turpentine, and Pickled Fish, by the Barrel.

Newport, Nov. 20, 1797.

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE Subscribers having just received a fresh Supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTERS COLOURS, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, &c. &c.—Take this Method to inform their Customers, both in Town and Country, that they can Supply them with any of the above Articles, upon very moderate Terms.—

Among other Articles, they have

For Painters,

Linseed Oil, per Cask or Gallon,
White Lead, } per C. of Pounds.
Spanish White, } per C. of Pounds.
Venetian Red, } per C. of Pounds.
Red Lead, } per C. of Pounds.
Spruce Yellow, } per C. of Pounds.
Verdigrease,
Prussian Blue, 1st and 2d Quality,
Common Varnish,
Copal Ditto, &c. &c.

For Clothiers & Matters,

Oil of Vitriol,
Blue Vitriol,
White Ditto,
Allum, } per C. of Pounds.
Copperas, } per C. of Pounds.
Ground Camwood, } per C. of Pounds.
Do. Madder, } per C. of Pounds.
Nutgalls, } per C. of Pounds.
Annatto, } per C. of Pounds.
Liquid Blue, } per C. of Pounds.
Tartar, &c. &c.

Patent Medicines,

James's Analeptic, } per Bottle.
Anderson's, } per Bottle.
Hooper's, } per Bottle.
Lee's, } per Bottle.
Lockyer's, } per Bottle.
Daffy's Elixir, } per Bottle.
Godfrey's Cordial, } per Bottle.
Balsam of Honey, } per Bottle.
Lozenges of Tolu } per Bottle.
Refin'd Liquorice } per Bottle.
Cephalic Snuff,
Essence of Peppermint,
Harlem Oil,
British Ditto,
James's Fever Powders
Pungent Smelling Salts.
Salts of Vinegar,
Stoughton's Opodeldoc,
Turlington's Balsam,
Walker's Jesuits Drops.
Glass's Magnesia,
Royal Tooth Powder,

Also Cassia, Pimento, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs—Smelling Bottles and Tooth Brushes, of various Kinds—Roll Brimstone by the Hundred.

Best Rhubarb by the Chest—English double refined Salt Petre, by the Hundred or Pound.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.

Newport, October 16, 1797.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West-India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, or BOHEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—BEEF—and RICE—by the Barrel or Tierce.

Two New SLOOPS, complete for Sea; one of about 80 Tons Burthen, and the other about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Sell, or Let.

Two Townships in the District of Maine, which will be sold at 30 Cents per Acre.

ALSO,

A small FARM, pleasantly situated about Two Miles from the Narraganset Ferry, containing about 50 Acres; there is standing thereon a good Dwelling House, 40 by 32 Feet; a Barn, 30 by 20 Feet; with other necessary Buildings; the Whole in good Repair; a good Well of Water, and a small Orchard.—The Whole is well fenced and watered. A young Wood, or Grove of Trees, adjoining said Farm, is to be Sold also. The Farm will be sold for 830 Dollars in Cash, or one Half Cash and the other Half in West-India Goods, at figuring the Deed.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

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RUSSIA clean HEMP,
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Russia DUCK,
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And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

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For Clothiers & Hatters,

Oil of Vitriol,
Blue Vitriol,
White Ditto,
Allum,
Copperas,
Ground Camwood,
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British Ditto,
James's Fever Powders
Pungent Smelling Salts,
Salts of Vinegar,
Stout's Opodeldoc,
Turlington's Balsam,
Walker's Jesuits Drops,
Glass's Magnesia,
Royal Tooth Powder,

Also Cassia, Pimento, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs—Smelling Bottles and Tooth Brushes, of various Kinds—Roll Brimstone by the Hundred.

Best Rhubarb by the Chest—English double refined Salt Petre, by the Hundred or Pound.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.

Newport, October 16, 1797.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
At his STORE on the Point,

JAmaica Spirits, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West-India and New England RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of the first Quality Jamaica SUGAR,
MOLASSES, of an excellent Quality, suitable for Retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
HYSON TEA, or BOHEA, by the Dozen or Pound,
FLOUR—BEEF—and RICE—by the Barrel or Tierce.

Two New SLOOPS, complete for Sea; one of about 80 Tons Burthen, and the other about 40 Tons Burthen.

Sundry Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town—To Sell, or Let.

Two Townships in the District of Maine, which will be sold at 50 Cents per Acre.

A L S O,

A small FARM, pleasantly situated, about Two Miles from the Narraganset Ferry, containing about 50 Acres; there is standing thereon a good Dwelling House, 40 by 30 Feet; a Barn, 50 by 30 Feet; with other necessary Buildings; the Whole in good Repair; a good Well of Water, and a small Orchard.—The Whole is well fenced and watered. A young Wood, or Grove of Trees, adjoining said Farm, is to be Sold also. The Farm will be sold for 250 Dollars in Cash, or one Half Cash and the other Half in West-India Goods, at signing the Deed.

He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

An Invocation to Poverty.

[*Said to be written by* Charles Fox *Esq*.]

O! Poverty! of pale, consumptive hue,
If thou delight'ſt to haunt me ſtill in view;
If ſtill thy preſence muſt my ſteps attend,
At leaſt continue, as thou art—my friend!
When e'er example bids me be unjuſt,
Faiſe to my word—or faithleſs to my truſt;
Bid me the baneful error quickly ſee,
And ſhun the world, to find repoſe with thee:
When vice to wealth would turn my partial eye,
Or int'reſt ſhut my ear to ſorrow's cry,
Or Courtier's cuſtom would my reaſon bend,
My foe to flatter—or deſert my friend:
Oppoſe, kind Poverty, thy tempeſt'd ſhroud,
And bear me off unvanquiſh'd from the field.
If giddy Fortune e'er ſhould ſmile again,
With all her idle—reſtleſs wanton train,
—Her magick gleds ſhould raiſe ambition bold,
Or Av'rice bid me put my truſt in gold;
To my relief, thou virtue our Goddeſs haſte,
And with thee bring thy daughters ever chaſte,
Health—Liberty!—and Wiſdom! ſiſters bright!
Whoſe charms can make the worſt condition light,
Beneath the hardeſt fate the mind can cheer
Can heal affliction—and diſarm deſpair!
In chains, in torments pleaſure can beguile
And dreſs in ſmiles the tyrant hour of Death!

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

COMMON SENSE *in Diſhabille.*
No. XXV.

SHOES.

If Common Senſe were to commence noiſy patriot, and preach againſt tyranny in this country, I believe it would begin with the tyranny of faſhion, or what word coiners might call *fonocracy*. Thanks to the ſpirit of liberty, we have gained the redreſs of many grievances. Our mothers and elder ſiſters can remember when they were clapped round the waiſt, and almoſt reduced to the ſize of an inſect, by this capricious tyranneſs. This age of reaſon can boaſt of ſome improvements.—Whalebone ſtays, the inſtrument of eaſe and elegance, are demoliſhed; female charms are increaſed, and may take an airing on a ſummer's day. I would query with the faculty; do they not hear of fewer conſumptions?

There are other grievances to be redreſſed—my toes are this minute complaining of the oppreſſion of *fonocracy*. Nature was pleaſed to give me a pair of toes, the very cut of a Miſſe Lady's; faſhion, and the ſhoemakers ſay I muſt wear a pair of ſharp-toed ſhoes, they are the *ton*—I conſcience ſo the moſt arbitrary and abſurdeſt of all tyrannies; and faſhion and nature are always quarrelling. My toes are cramm'd together in cloſe priſon—they muſt be liberated, or I ſhall be obliged to find other than my uſual means of conveyance. I am not the only ſufferer. Now phyſicians tell us a free circulation of the blood is neceſſary for our health, and that it ſhould never be confined in the limbs. Tight ſhoes, beſides cauſing corns and chaffed heels and toes, prevent this free circulation—Again, I would query with the faculty, is not the cloſe confinement of thoſe faithful ſervants, our feet, ſometimes the cauſe of the rheumatiſm and gout? If ſo, let them have more liberty. Let reformation begin at home.—Say no more about ariſtocracy, and kingocracy, the other ſide of the Atlantic, till we have corrected the abuſes of *fonocracy* at home—Ease and economy, in dreſs, are the ſame to an individual, that frugality and a free conſt tution are to a nation; and I believe there is not a dwarf or giant of a politician among us, who will not allow, that we are fettered and galled as much by faſhion as one another, as we were by ad monitions in two.

To be SOLD *or* LET,

A VERY commodious HOUSE in Thomas-Street, four Rooms on a Floor, with a large Garden, a Stable, Chaiſe Houſe and Store. For further Information inquire of the Printer.

Newport, November 14th. 1797.

Robert Lawton,

Informs his Cuſtomers, and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-Street, up the Main, George Gibbs's, a large and compleat Aſſortment of DRY GOODS ſuitable for the approaching Season, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-cloths and Caſſimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Veſtings; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Baftacks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Muſlins; Lutestrings; Ribbons, &c. &c.

Alſo Ladies' Beaver, Beaver and Common Hats; Gentlemen's, Youths' and Crown Do.; Gentlemen's Misſes' and Boys' Do.; with a variety of other Articles.

Newport, November 13, 1797.

For SALE, by
SIMEON MARTIN,

Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Buſhels of the beſt St. Ubes Salt.

JUST LANDED,

The Cargo of the Ship Ruſſell from Canton, conſiſting of

Bohea,
Hyſon,
Hyſon Skin,
Young Hyſon,
Souchong,
Chuſang,
} TEAS, freſh, and of ſuperior Qualities.

CHINA, in Tea, Breakfaſt, and dining Setts,
Floor Matts, and Window Screens,
FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

Who have alſo for SALE,
Ruſſia clean Hemp,
Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions,
Ruſſia and Ravens Duck,
Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, in flat and ſquare Bars, aſſorted,
Cognac Brandy and Holland's Gin, oil proof, by the Pipe.
Weſt-India and New-England Rum per Hogſhead,
Sugar per Hogſhead,
6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glaſs, by the Box or larger Quantity.

Newport, Auguſt 8, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, lying partly in South Kingſton and partly in North-Kingſton, containing about One Hundred and Sixty Acres well fenced, well wooded, and well watered; will be ſold, either in ſeparate Lots or together, as may beſt ſuit Purchaſers.—Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next.——For Particulars inquire of

FREDERICK GARDNER.

South Kingſton, Nov 9 1797.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours,

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Beſt London White Lead, per Cask or ſmaller Quantity,
Spaniſh Brown, Ditto Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Letharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Bruſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Rigging, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Alſo——9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—and Putty.

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD HOUSE, with a Garden and Stable, for which a generous Rent will be paid.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 13, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, with a large Houſe in good Repair, a new Barn, Crib and Dairy-Houſe, on the Premiſes; with an excellent Orchard of grafted Fruit.—Four Miles from the Town of Newport.——For Terms apply to the Printer.

October 6 1797.

ALL Perſons concerned, are hereby informed, that the Subſcribers are duly empowered to ſettle and adjuſt all the Affairs and Concerns of the Eſtate of the late JOHN LAWTON, Innholder, deceaſed.—All thoſe who have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to bring them forward, and thoſe indebted thereto to make immediate Payment; as otherwiſe their Accounts, Notes, Bonds, &c. will be ſpeedily put in Suit.

JOHN LAWTON,
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, Oct. 16, 1797.

To be Sold, by
SIMON DAVIS,

A FEW Caſks of freſh RAISINS, juſt arrived.

Newport, Nov 27, 1797.

For Sale, by
John Baker,

At his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. Stephen Pierce, at the Head of Baniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Caſk or Gallon; Weſt-India Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugars by the Box or Barrel; White Spaniſh Flote by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; Geneva, by the Barrel or Gallon; a general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto.

Alſo a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of, at a reduced Price for Caſh.

N B. He wants to purchaſe a Thouſand Buſhels of FLAX-SEED.

Newport, Oct. 9, 1797.

Chriſtopher Fowler & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr. Langley's *Wharf,*

FRENCH Brandy, 1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; and beſt Holland Geneva, per Pipe or Barrel.

Jamaica Spirits, Weſt India and New England Rum, per Hogſhead or Barrel.

London particular, Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wines, per Quarter Caſk.

Gunpowder, Hyſon, and Souchong Teas, per Cheſt or Dozen.

White and Brown Sugars, per Barrel.

Rumney's beſt, and No. 2 Chocolate, per Box.

Pepper and Pimento, per Bag.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Caſſia, per lb.

Currants per Caſk.

Sweet Oil & Anchovies, per Box or Dozen.

Cotton per Bag.

Window Glaſs per Box.

Beſt Heart and Cloth German Steel, per Faggot or Bar.

White Lead and Spaniſh Brown, per Caſk, Houſe and Hearth Bruſhes per Dozen.

A conſtant Supply of Superfine and Common Flour per Barrel—and a Variety of other Articles, which they will ſell on the moſt moderate Terms.

Newport, Nov. 14 1797.

JOHN ADAMS,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he carries on the LEATHER-DRESSING Buſineſs, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo Glove Leather by Ditto.—Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.—— Bear Skins for Hatters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dreſſed, with the Fur on, at ſhort Notice.

Newport, Oct. 30, 1797.

WANTED,

TWO or Three active BOYS, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, to learn the Art of making PAPER, and Grinding CHOCOLATE, to which Twenty Dollars Bounty will be given, and good Encouragement, to every Boy that inclines to learn the above Buſineſs.

Chriſtopher C. Olney.

Who has for SALE,
All Kinds of PAPER—and manufactures the beſt favoured SNUFF and TOBACCO.

☞ CASH, and any of the above Articles, will be given, for Cotton and Linen RAGS, Old SAIL CLOTH, and damaged Hemp.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar Houſe lately improved by Meſſieurs Overing & Auchmuty,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.——Alſo, MOLASSES of a ſuperior Quality, for retailing.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.

Alſo, FEATHERS by the Sack, or 50lb.

☞ Likewiſe—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

For SALE, by
George Champlin

CLEAN Hemp—Ravens' Duck—Cordage of all Sizes—Old Sable Bar-Iron—Jamaica Spirits, per Hogſhead, high proof—Ruſſia Soap, per Box—Jamaica Sugar, per Barrel—Havannah Ditto, per Box—And a Quantity of Ruſſia Cordage, well aſſorted, entitled to Drawback.

Newport, Auguſt 21, 1797.

Coggeſhall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a compleat Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-ſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO *and* SNUFF, *by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.*

Pigtail fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco for chewing and ſmoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for ſhipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff, Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above articles are warranted and will be ſold as low as at New York, or any other State.

Joſeph Finch

Has juſt Imported from Bourdeaux,

COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards, of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taſte; which he will diſpoſe of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholeſale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.—— All thoſe who would wiſh to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the ſame, at the Houſe of the Importer.

Alſo——Twice laid CORDAGE.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1797.

American manufactured
Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Iſland Fabrick,
No. 1, to 8,
Warranted equal to Imported,
FOR SALE, BY
Chriſtopher Fowler.

Newport, July 10, 1797.

WHEREAS the Hon. Town-Council of North-Kingſton, hath appointed us the Subſcribers, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOHN CLEAVLAND, Eſq late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent. All Perſons having any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are hereby notified to exhibit the ſame to either of us the Commiſſioners, at our reſpective Dwellings in ſaid Town, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time limited by ſaid Council.

JAMES CONDON,
GEO THOMAS (*Son of Samuel*).

Thoſe indebted to the above Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

ALBRO CLEAVLAND *Adminiſtrator.*

North Kingſton, Oct. 9, 1797.

An Invocation to Poverty.

[*Said to be written by* Charles Fox *Esqr.*]

OH! Poverty! of pale, consumptive hue,
If thou delight'st to haunt me still in view;
If still thy presence must my steps attend,
At least continue, as thou art—my friend!
When e'er example bids me be unjust,
False to my word—or faithless to my trust;
Bid me the baneful error quickly fee,
And flun the world, to find repose with thee:
When vice to wealth would turn my partial eye,
Or int'reft shut my ear to sorrow's cry,
Or Courtier's custom wou'd my reason bend,
My foe to flatter—or defert my friend:
Oppose, kind Poverty, thy temper'd shield,
And bear me off unvanquish'd from the field.
If giddy Fortune e'er return again,
With all her idle—restless wanton train,
—Her magick gifts should false ambition hold,
Or Av'rice bid me put my trust in gold;
To my relief, thou virtuous Goddess hafte,
And with thee bring thy daughters ever chafte,
Health!—Liberty!—and Wisdom! Sisters bright!
Whose charms can make the worst condition light,
Beneath the hardest fate the mind can cheer
Can heal affliction—and disarm despair!
In chains, in torments, pleasure can be breath
And dress in smiles the tyrant hour of Death!

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

COMMON SENSE, *in Dishabille.*
No. XXV.

SHOES.

IF Common Sense were to commence noisy patriot, and preach against tyranny in this country, I believe it would begin with the tyranny of fashion, or what word coiners might call *tonocracy*. Thanks to the spirit of liberty, we have gained the redress of many grievances. Our mothers and elder sisters can remember when they were clapped round the waist, and almost reduced to the size of an insect, by this capricious tyranness. This age of reason can boast of some improvements.—Whalebone stays, the baffle of ease and elegance, are demolished; female charms are liberated, and may take an airing on a summer's day. I would query with the faculty; shall we not hear of fewer consumptions?

There are other grievances to be redressed—my toes are this minute complaining of the oppression of *tonocracy*. Nature was pleased to give me a pair of feet, the very contrast of a Chinese lady's; fashion, and the shoemakers say I must wear a pair of sharp toed shoes, they are the *ton*—Tonocracy is the most arbitrary and whimsical of all aristocracies; and fashion and nature are always quarreling." My toes are crammed together in close prison—they must be liberated, or I shall be obliged to find other than my usual means of conveyance. I am not the only sufferer. Now physicians tell us a free circulation of the blood is necessary for our health, and that it should never be confined in the limbs. Tight shoes, besides causing corns and chafed heels and toes, prevent this free circulation.—Again, I would query with the faculty; is not the close confinement of those faithful servants, our feet, sometimes the cause of the cramp and gout? If so, let them have more liberty. Let reformation begin at home.—Say no more about aristocracy, and kingocracy, the other side of the Atlantic, till we have corrected the abuses of *tonocracy* at home.—Ease and economy, in dress, are the same to an individual, that frugality and a free constitution are to a nation; and I believe there is not a dwarf or giant of a politician among us, who will not allow, that we are fettered and galled as much by fashion in one year, as we are by administration in two.

To be SOLD *or* LET,

A VERY commodious HOUSE, in Thames-Street, four Rooms on a Floor, with a large Garden, a Stable, Chaise House and Store. For further Information inquire of the Printer.

Newport, November 14th, 1797.

Robert Lawton,

Respectfully acquaints his Customers, and the Public in general, that he has just received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-street, opposite Mr. George Gibbs's, a large and complete Assortment of DRY GOODS suitable for the approaching Season, consisting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Cassimeres—a great Variety of Fancy Vesting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Ticklenburgs and Pauls; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Luteftrings; Taffaties, &c. &c.

Also, Ladies' Sattin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Do.; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto; with a variety of other Articles.

Newport, November 23, 1797.

For SALE, by
SIMEON MARTIN,

MOLASSES, Sugar, Coffee, and New-England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel;—Cotton, by the Bag;—and, 2000 Bushels of the best St. Ubes Salt.

JUST LANDED,

The Cargo of the Ship Russell from Canton, consisting of

BOHEA,
Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Young Hyson,
Souchong,
Chulang,
} TEAS, fresh, and of superior Qualities.

CHINA, in Tea, Breakfast, and dining Setts,

Floor Matts, and Window Screens,

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

Who have also for SALE,

Russia clean Hemp,

Cordage and Cables of all Dimensions,

Russia and Ravens Duck,

Russia and Swedes Iron, in flat and square Bars, assorted,

Cognac Brandy and Holland's Gin, oil proof, by the Pipe,

West-India and New-England Rum per Hogshead,

Sugar per Hogshead,

6 by 8, 7 by 9 Window Glass, by the Box or larger Quantity.

Newport, August 8, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, lying partly in South Kingston and partly in North-Kingston, containing about One Hundred and Sixty Acres, well fenced, well wooded, and well watered; will be sold, either in separate Lots or together, as may best suit Purchasers.—Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.——For Particulars inquire of

FREDERICK GARDNER.

South Kingston, Nov 9 1797.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Cask or Gallon,
Best London White Lead, per Cask or smaller Quantity,
Spanish Brown, Ditto, Ditto,
Whiting, Ditto, Ditto,
Stone Yellow, Spruce Ditto,
Red Lead, Patent Yellow,
Verdigreafe, Prussian Blue,
Gold Leaf, Silver Ditto.

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Brushes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varnish, black Varnish of a superior Quality for Vessels, Rosin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.

By sending the Dimensions of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant Customers may be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the shortest Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Also——9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glass—and Putty.

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD HOUSE, with a Garden and Stable, for which a generous Rent will be paid.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable FARM, containing about Two Hundred Acres, with a large House in good Repair, a new Barn, Crib and Dairy-House, on the Premises; with an excellent Orchard of grafted Fruit.—Four Miles from the Town of Newport.——For Terms apply to the Printer.

October 6, 1797.

ALL Persons concerned, are hereby informed, that the Subscribers are duly empowered to settle and adjust all the Affairs and Concerns of the Estate of the late John Lawton, Innholder, deceased.—All those who have any Demands against said Estate are requested to bring them forward, and all those indebted thereto to make immediate Payment; as otherwise their Accounts Notes, Bonds, &c. will be speedily put in Suit.

JOHN ELDRED,
ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, Oct. 16, 1797.

To be Sold, by
SIMON DAVIS,

A FEW Casks of fresh RAISINS, just arrived.

Newport, Nov 27, 1797.

For Sale, by
John Baker,

At his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. Stephen Pierce, at the Head of Banister's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask or Gallon; West-India Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon; Brown Sugars by the Box or Barrel; White Spanish Flote by Ditto; Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.

Flour by the Barrel, fine and superfine; Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or Pound; Geneva, by the Barrel or Gallon; a general Assortment of Glass Ware; Liverpool Crockery Ware, consisting of best printed, enamel'd, pencil'd and common Ditto.

Also a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will dispose of, at a reduced Price for Cash.

N. B. He wants to purchase a Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.

Newport, Oct. 9, 1797.

Christopher Fowler & Co.

Have for Sale, at their Store, on Mr. Langley's *Wharf,*

FRENCH Brandy, 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; and best Holland Geneva, per Pipe or Barrel.

Jamaica Spirits, West India and New England Rum, per Hogshead or Barrel.

London particular, Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wines, per Quarter Cask.

Gunpowder, Hyson, and Souchong Teas, per Chest or Dozen.

White and Brown Sugars, per Barrel.

Rumney's best, and No. 2 Chocolate, per Box.

Pepper and Pimento, per Bag.

Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace and Cassia, per lb.

Currants per Cask.

Sweet Oil & Anchovies, per Box or Dozen.

Cotton per Bag.

Window Glass per Box.

Best Heart and Club German Steel, per Fagot or Bar.

White Lead and Spanish Brown, per Cask,

House and Hearth Brushes per Dozen.

A constant Supply of Superfine and Common Flour per Barrel—and a Variety of other Articles, which they will sell on the most moderate Terms.

Newport, Nov. 14 1797.

JOHN ADAMS,

Respectfully informs the Public,

THAT he carries on the LEATHER DRESSING Business, in all its Branches, next Southward from the Tan-Yard formerly occupied by Mr William Tripp, and now by Mr. William Tilley.—Where may be had, Gloves of all Kinds, by the Dozen or Single Pair.—Also Glove Leather by Ditto.—Wool for Hatting, Spinning, and Carpeting.—Bear Skins for Holsters, Caps, &c. and all Kind of Skins dressed, with the Fur on, at short Notice.

Newport, Oct. 30, 1797.

WANTED,

TWO or Three active BOYS, about 14 or 15 Years of Age, to learn the Art of making PAPER, and Grinding CHOCOLATE, to which Twenty Dollars Bounty will be given, and good Encouragement, to every Boy that inclines to learn the above Business.

Christopher C. Olney.

Who has for SALE,

All Kinds of PAPER—and manufactures the best flavoured SNUFF and TOBACCO.

☞ CASH, and any of the above Articles, will be given, for Cotton and Linen RAGS, Old SAIL CLOTH, and damaged Hemp.

For Sale, by
THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar House lately improved by Messieurs Overing & Auchmuty,

Single and double-refined, and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or single Loaf.——Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a small Assortment of GLASS WARE of superior Quality, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

Twenty Barrels of ROZIN.

Also, FEATHERS by the Sack, or 50lb.

☞ Likewise—GUNPOWDER, by the Cask.

For SALE, by
George Champlin

CLEAN Hemp—Ravens' Duck—Cordage of all Sizes—Old Sable Bar-Iron—Jamaica Spirits, per Hogshead, high proof—Russia Soap, per Box—Jamaica Sugar, per Barrel—Havannah Ditto, per Box—And a Quantity of Russia Cordage, well assorted, entitled to Drawback.

Newport, August 21, 1797.

Coggeshall & Burdick,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Tobacco and Snuff Manufactory.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE,

A few Doors South of the New Lane,

INFORM their Friends and Customers that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO *and* SNUFF, *by Wholesale and Retail, viz.*

Pigtail fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars; Negro Head; Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking; Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for shipping; Rappee and Scotch Snuff; Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as at New York, or any other State.

Joseph Finch

Has just Imported from Bourdeaux,

COGNAC BRANDY, of the Fourth Proof and upwards, of an excellent Flavour, Colour and Taste; which he will dispose of, at One Dollar and Eighty three Cents and one Third, per Gallon, by Wholesale;—and at the Rate of Two Dollars per Gallon, at Retail.—— All those who would wish to buy Brandy, in its original State, may depend upon finding the same, at the House of the Importer.

Also——Twice laid CORDAGE.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1797.

American manufactured
Sail-Cloth,

Rhode-Island Fabrick,
No. 1, to 8,
Warranted equal to Imported,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Fowler.

Newport, July 10, 1797.

WHEREAS the Hon. Town-Council of North-Kingston, hath appointed us the Subscribers, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of John Cleavland, Esq; late of said Town, deceased, represented Insolvent. All Persons having any Demands against said Estate, are hereby notified to exhibit the same to either of us the Commissioners, at our respective Dwellings in said Town, within Six Months from this Date, being the Time limited by said Council.

James Congdon,
Geo. Thomas (*Son of Samuel*).

Those indebted to the above Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

Albro Cleavland, *Administrator.*

North Kingston, Oct. 9, 1797.